

ists were 261 in number and much of their effort was devoted to instruction in gas and physical training.

In addition to the officers shown, the British also detailed 226 non-commissioned officers as instructors, who were as-


Subject of Instruction	Number of Instructors	Per Cent.	
Gas	59	22.6	
Physical training and bayonet	58	22.2	
Machine gun	38	14.6	
Sniping	36	13.8	
French mortar	34	13.0	
Company commanders' course	21	8.0	
Miscellaneous	14	5.4	
Artillery	1	.4	
Total	261		

Diagram 12.—British instruction officers.

signed to different subjects in about the same ratio as the officers. These groups of foreign instructors attached to training schools, divisions, and other units, rendered service out of all proportion to their number. They were a significant contribution to our training program.

LENGTH OF TRAINING

Of the 42 American divisions which reached France, 36 were organized in the summer and early autumn of 1917. The other 6 were organized as divisions by January, 1918, but had been in training as separate units months before that time.

Although the average American soldier who fought in France had been under training only six months before sailing, the figure for the training of the divisions is greater than that. The main reason for the difference is that gaps in the divisions were filled by men who had received much less training than the original troops of the organization.

The average division had been organized eight months before sailing for France and its period of training was fur-